

For local matter, city notices, railroad directory, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

## The News.

In our dispatches to-day will be found something of a discussion in the rebel Congress on the arming of slaves, wherein the gentlemen taking part in the debate evidently see the thing in the right light. Jefferson D. gets some sound thumps in the course of the discussion.

Mr. Fiske, of long-known notoriety, is reported to have come into General Sherman's lines. We think the report doubtful. General Sherman's movements are a puzzle to the rebels. They evidently expect something to fall upon their heads, but just how or when they cannot comprehend.

Gold is weaker again, closing at \$2.06 1/2.

## A Farm Mortgage Riot in Embury.

About a month ago, the Sheriff of Green Lake county offered for sale, after due process of foreclosure, a farm in that county which had been mortgaged to the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad company. On the day advertised, a large number of friends of the mortgagee attended the sale and as the Sheriff failed to get a single bid for the property he was obliged to adjourn the sale. Wednesday next is the day fixed upon, and as a row is anticipated, the Governor yesterday issued a proclamation commanding the peace and expressing the determination to maintain law and order at all hazards. He assures the parties aggrieved that no class of persons have the sympathy of himself and the people of the State more than they, and that the legislature is now seeking means for their relief; but at the same time, he warns them not to commit acts of violence that will neutralize all this sympathy, and turn public opinion against them.

Of course the Governor is right in seeing that the laws are executed, and these men are all wrong in attempting to redress their private grievances in this lawless manner.

The subject is one of great importance to many of the counties in the middle and western portions of the State, and some idea of it may be gathered from the vast amount of this class of indebtedness. For example, Dodge county owes \$600,000; Washington, \$250,000; Oauckee, \$225,000; Fond du Lac, \$200,000; Columbia, \$200,000; Green Lake and Marquette, \$140,000; Sauk, \$80,000; Juneau and Adams, \$25,000; LaCrosse, \$30,000.

All of these mortgages are past due, and drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus sharply alludes to the late Mr. Pendleton, who may be remembered as having run on the same ticket as the late Major General McClellan:

"Pendleton seems to have killed himself as dead as a door nail, by that last speech of his. His bitterest enemies will have to step in pretty soon to save him from the blows of his former friends. The New York World, and every other respectable Democratic paper, has repudiated him, and the ablest men on the Democratic side of the House have anything more to do with him. Poor Pendleton! People may talk about his being a clever gentleman, and all that sort, but when they speak of him as a politician, he must be accorded the credit of being the worst used up man that ever figured in public life."

The railroads in the United States, in reference to gauge, may be divided into three classes. First, the narrow gauge lines. The New England and New York railroads of this class are 4 feet 3 1/2 inches. In the State of Ohio, and to the south of Philadelphia, they vary from this width to 4 feet 10 inches. Secondly, the medium gauge. This is usually called the standard gauge, and is 5 feet 6 inches. Some of the railroads in the State of Maine were built on this width, and others have been altered to conform to it. The third is the broad gauge. This is 6 feet, of which the Erie railway and its connections are the example.

The Canadian authorities refuse to grant passports to naturalized citizens in the Colony to visit the United States. This refusal is said to be made in accordance with orders from the British Minister at Washington, and the reason alleged is, that naturalization in a British Colony does not confer upon the person naturalized any claims to British protection beyond the limits of the Colony. This is a rather hard decision, and causes great indignation among the German and other residents of the Colony. This is only one of the consequences of Southern sympathy with the Rebellion.

The Polk county Press complains of dogs among sheep in that locality. It publishes the proceedings of the Agricultural Society for Polk county, which shows a commendable enterprise among the farmers of that remote northern locality. The St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company, through its Attorney, Hon. Caleb Cushing, has paid up its taxes, amounting to a thousand dollars, with promptness, into the State Treasury. The same company pays a heavy tax bill in Minnesota.

In Cuba several newspapers advocate emancipation. It is probable the Spanish colonies will be delivered from the accursed thing before many years.

## Madison Correspondence.

(From our special Correspondent.)

JANUARY 30TH 1865.

## Editors Gazette:—

The first meeting of the stockholders of the "Northwestern Petroleum Company" was held in this city this afternoon, and Messrs. Simon Mills, N. B. Van Slyke, Geo. A. Mason, Daniel K. Tenney, M. C. Fuller, John N. Jones and William Vroman were elected directors. This company is one of the many that the increasing oil excitement has lately brought into existence. Its formation was greatly hastened and encouraged by the luck of one of the citizens of this place, who, going to the Pennsylvania oil regions, made in about three days \$8,000, by the speculation in land usual in that region. This led a shrewd lawyer of this city, to take a trip to the oil region, and he returned with such oily accounts of its wonders and flowing wealth, that bankers and commercial men slid into the company as easily and firmly as a grease spot into cloth. He is now again in the oil region accompanied by another sagacious lawyer of this city, and they are supposed to be buying the land which is to make the stockholders and directors of the "Northwestern," happy and oily as young seals on a thawing iceberg.

Both Houses met to-night, but soon went into committee of the whole, on the general bill of bills, which is large in the two Houses. In the Assembly a resolution was adopted, under suspension of the rules, appointing a committee of three to wait on the eloquent orator, Gough, and endeavor to secure a lecture from him in the Assembly Chamber during the session. A resolution was also adopted under suspension, inviting the Honorable Harlow S. Orton to give an address in the Assembly chamber to-morrow evening, on the condition of the country and the necessity for enlistments. It is said that the Judge is now a complete Union man, and sees the future of his country bright, by a speedy triumph over treason, and the blessings of an honorable and invigorating peace which will soon nerve the great American race onward in the glorious march of its irresistible destiny.

To-night's Journal contains a long proclamation of Governor Lewis to the "Farm Mortgagees" in which he emphatically signifies his intention of enforcing the laws at the "Farm Mortgage Sale" to be held at Berlin on next Wednesday, "poorly as he can, or as he may."

Col. E. A. Calkins, late of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, has resigned and left for Washington last night, to fill the position of general paragraphist on Forney's Washington Chronicle. His brethren of the press in this State, with whom he has been associated for years, will know that he is well qualified for such a position. No more at present, from your

YANKEE THIRTY.

Not only is illicit trade stopped, and most important supplies for the rebel armies cut off, but the capture of Fort Fisher puts a stop to the payment of interest upon the rebel loan in Europe. This interest has been paid with the proceeds of cotton shipped from Wilmington. In order to provide for it, the rebel leaders and their agents abroad have strained their resources to the utmost to procure vessels, and have obliged every outward bound ship from Wilmington to carry a certain amount of "Confederate cotton." Hitherto they have succeeded in paying their interest regularly; but the holders of Confederate bonds have now received their last payment of that kind.

A NEW YORK ARTIST.—L. Hope—formerly a Captain of volunteers, has painted from life a military picture, said to be quite remarkable. It represents the army of the Potomac on the Pamunkey river, when, in 1862, for the only time in the history of the war, 80,000 men were encamped on a single field. The artist was detailed at the time by General Baldy Smith, and made a careful sketch of the scene, with an accuracy to which many officers have since borne witness.

GENERAL A. J. SMITH, one of our dashing military leaders of the West, is a man nearly fifty years old; he wears glasses, his hair is white or rather grizzled; he speaks quickly, moves briskly, is nervous and restless. He is a man of small stature, comely of dress, and abrupt in his address, though kind of heart, the officers of his command say.

MAJOR-GEN. D. S. STANLEY, one of the heroes of the battle of Franklin, and who was wounded while gallantly leading his men in the heaviest part of the engagement, has nearly recovered his health, and is now en route for the front to again resume command of his corps, which is the 4th of General Thomas' army.

The Albany Evening Journal has a story of a business man in that city who was supposed to be very rich, but who returned such a small income to the United States Assessor that the banks have refused to discount a note for him on his own security.

The Italians have a juggler who they call "Il Elefante," who puts a glass of wine on the sole of his foot and drinks it off, and when making his bow of adieu to the spectators, slaps the back of his head also with the sole of his foot.

A LETTER to the Missouri Democrat, urges that the Constitutional Convention of Missouri, now in session, shall "give the ballot to all who can read, and deny it to all who cannot."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

### Interesting from the South!

### Debate in the Rebel Congress!

### On the Question of Arming Slaves!

### Rebel Opinion of Jeff. Davis!

### Trouble in Kirby Smith's Dept!

### HE REFUSES TO OBEY ORDERS!

### AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA!

### Extensive Raid into that State!

### The Raiding Force 10,000 Strong!

### DESTRUCTION OF R. R. BRIDGES!

### Washington & N. York Items.

### MILITARY AND GENERAL NEWS!

### Testimony of Released Prisoners!

### Horrible Treatment of our Soldiers!

### RELEASE OF COL. NORTH!

### Henry S. Foot within our Lines!

### N. Y. Harbor Blocked with Ice!

### THE GOLD MARKET, &c.

### A Rumor from Philadelphia!

### Rebel Peace Commis'nrs at City Pt.

### ON THEIR WAY TO WASHINGTON!

### Affairs in Grant's Army!

### The Late Rebel Ram Movement!

### PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR!

### WHAT LEE INTENDED TO DO!

### AND THE CAUSE OF HIS FAILURE!

### From Cairo and Below!

### Rumored Evacuation of Mobile!

### Whereabouts of Price's Army!

### LATE EUROPEAN NEWS!

### AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND!

### The Times on the Rebel Situation!

### FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, January 21.—In the rebel House last Thursday there was an interesting debate on the bill to put slaves into the army. During the debate Jeff. Davis was severely denounced by members. Mr. Turner of North Carolina said he looked upon the bill as a project to arm the slaves. The President had declared in favor of it. When he gets them in the army as teamsters and cooks, he can make them drill or perform any other duty. He would be willing to surrender the slaves for independence. The only objection he had to making soldiers of the slaves was that they would not fight on our side; they would prove the enemy's best allies in the accomplishment of our overthrow and devastation of the country.

Mr. Turner said the country had been too long and too often deluded and deceived by the President's plans, projects and prophecies. No one of his prophecies had been fulfilled and none of his projects or plans had been successful, yet the President seemed to express his opinion upon arming slaves, and stamp upon it the indelible stigma of public approbation. When Susanann, Corporal Trim and the servants sat down by the kitchen fire to have a talk, Corporal Trim said he had been so often deceived in his own judgment that he now had doubts of its accuracy even when he knew he was right. The President had been much often deceived in his judgment that the corporal, and it is time he had learned some mistrust of his judgment. He must not look for an unlimited support either from Congress or the country, when he proposes the wild, mad scheme of arming slaves. The country was beginning to learn that all the abolitionists were not in the North and our own President had proposed abolition in a way that created suspicion as to his soundness. Mr. Turner said it was time that Congress should express their opinion upon arming slaves, and stamp upon it the indelible stigma of public approbation.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, said he was unalterably opposed to such a measure. He believed that the day on which such a policy was adopted, would sound the death knell of our cause. It would make a St. Domingo of our land. Others from South Carolina and elsewhere expressed similar views. The question was not disposed of.

The rebel papers say that Gen. Kirby Smith, commander of the rebel trans-Mississippi Department, has repeatedly refused to comply with orders from Richmond, directing him to transfer his troops to the east side of the Mississippi river. The opponents of Jeff Davis among his own people, grow bitterer daily in their denunciation of him, and it is admitted that his humiliation was the design of the Congressional action to place Lee at the head of the army.

The Union raiding force up the Chowan river, North Carolina, in the direction of Weldon, is said to number between 6,000 and 10,000 men, including infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Gen. Beauregard contradicts the reports that Union meetings have been held in Georgia.

New York, January 21.—The Richmond Sentinel says: "Among the most mischievous in purpose and dangerous in character of the famous propositions of the present time, are the calls for State Conventions which are being made in several quarters. No occasion could be more propitious for obtaining a fair expression of the wisdom and will of the people. The major part of the courage, worth, intelligence and patriotism of the country is in the army. The duties of citizens thus engaged so much as would prevent them from taking an appropriate part in the organizations or discussions of the Conventions. The scheme for calling a Convention is practically a scheme for the disfranchisement of those virtuous and brave men, and placing the great sovereign authority of the States in the hands of a portion of the people, and of the portion least to be trusted with its exercise. The convention movement is a conspiracy of disloyal demagogues to betray the confederacy."

We doubt not Lincoln's heel would be placed upon our neck in less than a week. These convention callers have no object in view with which loyal men can sympathize, and our good citizens will scarcely deem it wise to furnish conspirators with opportunities for mischief.

The Engineer is very severe upon the discussion of retaliatory measures in the United States Senate. It styles the Senate an assembly of savages. It attempts to fire the South by insisting on the impossibility of reconstruction, and closes by saying that every submissionist, reunionist, and any man who would make peace on any other terms than our liberty, forgets that rebellion to tyranny is obedience to God; forgets his duty to his fellow-man, to his country and his God. He is already a mean cowardly slave. All separate State action is out of the question. Men not only forget their duty, but they betray other States and first degrade themselves at the footstool of the enemy, soon to be driven to fight against their former friends. The mission of Mr. Blair warns us to stand firmly together and exert every energy for war and war only, to close up the ranks, to stand shoulder to shoulder, and when peace on our terms comes to accept it, and until it comes on our terms to continue to fight as long as we have a cartridge."

The Dispatch says submission is possible though not probable.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Messrs. Richardson and Bayne, journalists who escaped from Salisbury prison, appeared before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning, testifying that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. On November 25th, many of the prisoners were without food for forty-eight hours. They mention deliberate cases of killing and wounding. During the two months from the 18th of Oct. to the 18th of Dec., the deaths were 20 per cent of the whole. When they left, at the latter date, they were dying at the rate of thirteen per cent per month.

It is stated by Prof. Henry, that the partial destruction of the Smithsonian building will not interrupt the regular active operations of the institution. The one dollar and two dollar notes to be issued by the Treasury Department, to the national banks, will soon be delivered by the engravers. The following was addressed on Jan. 24th 1865, to Mr. Wm. P. Wood, Superintendent of the old Capital Prison: Sir.—Col. North having been acquitted by the military commission, before which he was tried, the Secretary of War directs that he be at once released from confinement. Report the receipt and execution of this order.

Very Respectfully Your Obedt. Servt. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G. O. New York, Jan. 31.—The Herald's Fort Fisher correspondent says the total casualties in Gen. Fisher's army in the fight at Fort Fisher were 691, of these seven officers and 77 men were killed, 39 officers and 472 men wounded and 92 missing. The Herald's Washington special says: "The War Department at Washington has been notified of the arrival of the rebel Congressman Henry S. Foote, within the lines of Sheridan's army at Winchester, Va."

New York, Jan. 21.—It is said that evidence of the cessation of the Northern States of Mexico to Louis Napoleon by Maximilian has been on file in the French Legation at Washington for some months past. It is also announced that Mr. Dreyfus De La Haye, Napoleon's Minister of State, has asked Secretary Seward for an explanation of the recent Congressional censure of the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration in regard to Mexico.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Commercial's Washington special says Government has received information of the plans of the French Government for colonizing Sonora and Gen. Sickles sent to the Pacific coast to watch their movements. Secretary Stanton's report has been withheld at Washington.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Post's Washington special says the sub committee of Ways and Means to-day submitted part of the new tax bill to the whole committee. Almost all the lists of taxes are increased by this bill. The enrollment bill now before the Senate military committee, gives permission to obtain substitutes from among persons enrolled on former lists.

New York, Jan. 31.—The World's Washington special says notwithstanding the assertions of the Richmond papers to the contrary, Gen. Singley, of Illinois, did not leave that city until Saturday last, and arrived here to-day. This evening he was in consultation with the President. It is understood he mainly confirms Blair's story that the rebel leaders are at present preparing to negotiate for peace on the basis of submission to the Union. They have sent no commissioners this time. A rumor was in circulation last night in and about the evening Exchange room that rebel commissioners were on their way to Washington.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—There is a rumor current here that three rebel peace commissioners have arrived at City Point en route to Washington. Gold is falling here.

## FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

The World's Port Royal correspondent mentions the beginning of the new campaign, which will be brief but grand. It says the reported and ultimate object of their attention will probably create for them more prestige and glory than the capture of ten ordinary cities. Every available soldier in Sherman's army has left Savannah, Beaufort and Port Royal. Their destination is still a mystery to the enemy, who continue to guess that no matter where they may be tending they will eventually be seen in the vicinity of Charleston.

General Sherman has not given a hint of his programme and his troops have evinced no curiosity in the matter.

Deserters from Hardee's army report the enemy depend almost solely on the resistance made beyond the city to save it from capture, and if our troops should march to the rear their presence would be equivalent to its possession.

A gentleman from New York writes to the World on account of an interview with Gen. Sherman and gives the views of the latter concerning trade with captured cities. Sherman said he believed that whenever we carry trade into captured cities we feed the rebels out of our own resources, so they gain more by their losses than we by our victories. He would exclude trade from every captured city, and convert them into military posts. The business community will make money at the expense of the country's interests and the honor of our flag. He referred to Memphis, and said the results of opening trade there were to give Forrest all the supplies he wanted, and ten to twenty thousand men. Besides, by the opening of captured coast cities to trade by the Federal Government, we should supply the rebels with all the goods they used to receive by blockade runners, at cheaper prices and less risk and inconvenience.

## FROM EUROPE.

New York, January 30.—The steamer Persian, from Liverpool 20th, via Green-castle, has arrived. Captain Carlot who commanded the rebel pirate *Sac King*, alias *Shanadoah*, has been committed for trial on the charge of violating the foreign enlistment act.

It is asserted that the Emperor Napoleon has nominated Prince Napoleon as Regent of the French Empire in the event of his death.

The steamer *Columbia*, bound from Liverpool to the West Indies, sunk off Break. Thirty-one lives were lost. Only three were saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Messrs. Schofield and Bright have been addressing their constituents at Birmingham. The former expressed regret at the intention of the Americans to terminate the reciprocity treaty and to place gunboats on the lakes. With regard to non-intervention, he said that he was not prepared to join in the policy which would altogether overlook the injuries that one nation might inflict upon another. Bright expatiated on the triumph of the non-intervention policy in British politics. In regard to Parliamentary reform, he said it could no more be put to sleep than could the negro question in the American Congress; for though it was always voted a great nuisance, and not to be talked about, America is now in deadly conflict with the negro standard, forth in large proportions and daily gaining freedom.

Mr. Bright used many strong arguments in support of the extension of the franchise. He pointed to the order and tranquility with which millions voted at the recent Presidential election in America. As regards American affairs he said he purposefully abstained from any observations upon that sad and mournful revolution which was taking place.

Mr. Baxter M. P. had been delivering addresses in Scotland on the American question. He eulogized Mr. Lincoln's administration and was emphatically in favor of the North. He had perfect confidence in the ability of the North to bring the question to a most satisfactory conclusion. The Liverpool Post says that extensive orders for army clothing for the rebels have been executed in Liverpool. Nearly 20,000 uniforms were made for the rebel artillerymen.

BRAZIL.—Paraguay had declared war against Brazil. A decree was issued announcing a rupture of the treaty.

The London Times refers to the rumor that the rebels contemplate emancipation as a means of securing European recognition, and points out the inutility of such a step, as to the idea of accepting a proclamation of any European government rather than submit to the North. The Times regards the idea as visionary, and thinks no European power is likely to accept such an improbable offer. In another article it expresses the hope that for the sake of the United States and Canada, the reciprocity treaty may be continued.

## FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

New York, January 21.—The Herald's correspondent near Petersburg dating 25th learns that the recent rebel ram movement on the James river was deeper in design than appeared on the face of it. The rams were to move down the river just as they did and destroy our pontoons. Signal rockets, &c. were to be sent by which means intelligence was to be conveyed to Gen. Lee that the pontoon part of the business had been accomplished, and after destroying the pontoons the rams were to destroy reinforcements being sent from the south to the north side of the James. Simultaneously with the above, Lee was to commence a dashing and surprising attack on Gen. Ord's lines on the north side of the James, having massed a heavy force in front of them for that purpose, and attempt by overwhelming numbers and the suddenness and brilliancy of the attack the destruction of that part of Grant's army.

## FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 30.—Gold has been weak with but little movement, and the price appears to have fallen from its own weight. The price opened at 214 and during the morning touched 211. It was subsequently reported at 214 again.

The large quantity of floating ice in the bay seriously interferes with the shipment of government stores from this port to the South. A number of loaded vessels are at the wharves and many troops are ready to go forward when the ice embargo is raised.

## FROM FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 28.—The weather is bitter cold at the front and there is danger that the James river will be closed by ice. A mail for Fort Fisher left here to-day.

## FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, January 29.—The steamer *Belle*, from Memphis, arrived with 284 bales of cotton.

A band of guerrillas attacked our pickets below Memphis on Thursday, but were driven off with the loss of their leader and several others.

Sixteen deserters from Tennessee regiments came in to-day and made application to take the amnesty oath. They report that a great many of their comrades are watching an opportunity to desert, and that the republication of Grant's order greatly encouraged desertion. Great numbers are coming into our lines at various points.

Further particulars of the explosion of the *Edipus* say that twenty-seven persons were killed instantly.

CAIRO, Jan. 31.—The steamer *Magenta*, from New Orleans the 24th, has arrived and reports all quiet along the river. A Mobile Bay, bringing rumors of the evacuation of Mobile. The report was received from the flag ship, on the 20th at Natchez.

## FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

New York, Jan. 31.—A letter of the 23d to the New Orleans *Delta*, has the following news from the trans-Mississippi Department: The enemy are fortifying Grand Ecore, and have an entire division stationed there. One division of rebel cavalry has been sent to Texas with orders to be dismounted for infantry service.

Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Silverport, but there is no considerable body of troops garrisoning them.

The main body of Price's rebel army is reported to be at Fulton, on upper lead river near the border of the Indian country, suffering all the horrors of cold and nakedness, having come back from their recent campaign very poorly supplied with necessities.

## FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Jan. 25.—We learn that a large number of Union prisoners has been brought from Georgia to Salisbury, North Carolina, to prevent their capture by Sherman.

It is said the rebels are becoming more inhuman in their treatment of our prisoners. The number of deaths from starvation is on the increase, amounting to 50 per day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—Advices received from North Carolina have reached here, to the effect that the Weldon and Gaston bridges have been carried away by the heavy freshets in that river.

## STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

MEADVILLE, Pa. Jan. 30.—Our stolen bonds are all recovered, and the thief arrested.

## New Advertisements.

LADIES OF JANESVILLE AN opportunity is now offered you to learn all kinds of fancy work in Washes, Dishes and Linens. We have secured the services of a lady who has been in the West where they have been living instructions to the satisfaction of the most fastidious in the above kinds of work. They will also receive instruction in the German language. Any wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, will call at the corner of Third and Water streets, Jan. 31, 1865. J. B. CROFT, Jan. 31, 1865.

## ROCK COUNTY BANK.

ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK. Bankers according to that date on account of the Rock County Bank will be transferred to the Rock County National Bank and checks should be drawn accordingly. J. B. CROFT, Jan. 31, 1865.

## CIRCUIT COURT, for Rock County.

The State of Wisconsin vs. Susan J. Babcock, Adeline M. Babcock, Maria J. Babcock, Patrick M. Adams, Marcel J. Holmes, James Lynch and John A. Adams, et al. vs. Susan J. Babcock, et al. The Circuit Court for Rock County, in the city of Janesville, in and county of, and a copy of which is herewith served upon you and each of you, a copy of your answer to the complaint is to be filed in the office of the Circuit Court for Rock County, in the city of Janesville, in and county of, on or before the 10th day of February, 1865, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to file an answer to the complaint, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief of judgment in the complaint. J. B. CROFT, Jan. 31, 1865.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C., January 24, 1865. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the Treasury Department, it has been ascertained that the Rock County National Bank of Janesville, in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, has complied with the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption of currency thereunder," of March 3, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the Act of Congress.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Rock County National Bank of Janesville, in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act of Congress.



It seems to be a well authenticated fact that Dr. Gwyn, late a Senator in the United States Congress from California and an original secessionist, has been taken into the wing and into the confidence of Maximilian who proposes to make use of Gwyn to further or strengthen the bands of his sham emperor. Maximilian is already aware that the Mexican people do not intend to submit to his rule without an effort to throw him off, and he can induce the refugee confederates to assist in keeping his throne together he will be quite likely to avail himself of their help. Hence, his friendship for Gwyn is stimulated by the expectation that when the great Confederacy topples to its fall, and the desperate leaders seek a secluded spot where their remaining tricks may be secure from patriotic hussars at the distracted country, that has been thrown to his charge by Napoleon, may be made the place of refuge for these rebel Americans. All the world knows that the desire to lord it over some body is one of the weaknesses of our race, or, played out Southern friends, unwilling to be privileged to sway the balance over Northern Congressmen any longer, and denied to the poor loon hereafter thrashing Sambo or Clove at will, who is natural that they should take to some imaginary lordship in Mexico, where they console themselves with a title if nothing more. Dr. Gwyn has been already preoccupied in this respect, and Maximilian extends the invitation, by inference at least, to other leading spirits of our civil war, to come over and rest in his bosom. It cannot be denied but that this arrangement will be heartily appreciated by the grand sachems of the rebel camp hostile to the desperate and uncultivated cannibals that compose the rank and file of their shattered armies, nothing could be more agreeable than to succeed in a war of conquest and rapine in Mexico after falling in a similar war in the United States. Success there would hide their shame and divert the attention of mankind from the disgrace of their former failure. It is not strange then that this paragraph should bring us hints, as it did yesterday, that General Kirby Smith, one of the ablest generals in the rebel army is negotiating with Maximilian already to transfer all the rebel troops in the transmississippian department to Mexico. Since the death of Sterling Price, it is said, Smith can scrape together 20,000 cavalry troops between Missouri and Texas who are willing to try their fortunes in Mexico should the slave-holder's rebellion prove a failure, as it now promises. And as troops west of the Mississippi are entirely useless to the cause of Jeff Davis it is not to be doubted that Smith is making this negotiation with the full knowledge and consent of the rebel chief at Richmond. Since the fall of Fort Fisher the most confident and sanguinary of the rebel press have spoken of the probability of fulfilling to establish a slave-holding confederacy, and as this idea becomes more and more plausible to their minds, it is natural that they should be looking for a place of refuge. The present distracted condition of Mexico offers uncommon inducements to the uneasy spirits that have fled our own national soil, and it will not be surprising if they endeavor to flee to a country where a state of civil war is the normal condition of the people, and where revolutions are inaugurated with the frequency of the moon's changes.

**TURNING** the recent rebel occupation of Huntsville, Ala., Rev. Mr. Bannister prays for the "President of the Confederate States," but has since refused to offer up supplication in behalf of Mr. Lincoln. Horney, of the Eighteenth Michigan, is now Provost Marshal of Huntsville, for him and demanded an explanation of his conduct. He said that the prayers of his church required him to pray for the President of the Confederate States, "the carry your will," said the Colonel, "the carry of our army require you to pray for the President of the United States, and if you refuse to do it you will leave our lines." He has got ten days to pack up.

**MR. SMITH**, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation announcing that the quota of the State under the last call has been met by volunteer enlistments, and no draft to be made in Rhode Island. He adds: "The Executive is gratified to be able to assure the good people of the State that they are secure from a draft, and as there is to use every means to promote enlistments; and while sustaining the record of our State, to encourage our volunteers in the army, which have every field, reflected credit upon themselves and Rhode Island."

**SENSE IN COURT.**—The Manchester (N.H.) Union is good for the following tale:

Rev. Mr. Thomas, in his prayer at the opening of the supreme court in this city yesterday, put up at least one excellent saying as follows:—"O Lord, we pray that we would best believe the lawyers now before thee. Grant, O Lord, that they may tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. May we learn a lesson from the season—that this is short—and waste no precious time in circumlocution and windy declaration." In the conclusion of this portion of the prayer, many of the audience outside of the court responded with an emphatic amen.

It is a deaf and dumb institution in Pennsylvania has one hundred and eighty-nine judges, that of Ohio has two hundred and thirty-four. In the state of Ohio there are seven hundred and forty-one deaf and dumb.

It is an unfeeling rule of national life, that the party that carried you through a war always vacates office when it is ended, and the other party comes in. In 1868 democracy is to president the White House.—*Wendell Phillips.*

**MISSISSIPPI** is a small country, and is not a success now.

[illegible][illegible]

**Dry Goods.**

**MC KEY & BRO'S.**

**QUARTY CIRCULAR FOR 1885.**

**GREAT SALE OF**

**DRY GOODS!**

And, Men's Clothing, Ladies' Furs, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, Goods of Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

**\$50,000 Worth of Goods**

To be run off before the 30th of February.

Have purchased over the 15th day of November 100 yards of the above named goods. A great part of which has been in the cargo of a blockade runner. Balance purchased at the great closing out. Importers' Auction and bought by us at a reduction from 25 to 50 per cent. less than September prices. Have also

**Bales Domestic Goods!**

all grades at a equal reduction.

is equal with us. Since our commencement in business to close out goods in their own season and not to stock from one season to another as is done by the merchants, and therefore we are determined that every amount of goods must be sold within the first time.

Among our late purchases are the following:

**100 SETS LADIES' FURS!**

consisting of Mink, Mountain and Stone Martin, Siberian Squirrel River Mink, Musk Rat, and American Sable,

Which will be sold at the following prices:

100 Coats, Mountain Coats, American Sable, at \$29, sold at September at \$18.

100 Coats, Mountain Coats, Stone Martin, at \$29, sold at September at \$18.

100 Children's Furs, Cape and Mink, at \$4 per set, sold at \$29, sold at \$29; now to be closed out at \$2.50.

**100 LADIES CLOAKS!**

Which will be sold at the following prices:

100 Coats, Circular, September price \$10; will be sold until the 20th of February at \$7.

100 Coats, Circular, September price \$10 to \$30; will be sold at from \$2 to \$15.

100 Coats, Circular, September price \$22.50; now to be closed out at \$10.

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**PRINTS! PRINTS! PRINTS!**

in Cass Madder Prints, first colors, at 50 cts. per yard, sold last week at 50 cts. 50 cts. each, (including tax, same as now) at 25 cts. per yard.

We have now on hand the largest stock of

**CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS**

held by us at any one time, which we guarantee will run from one to two shillings per yard less than any other Chicago prices.

**Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!**

Men's Ladies' Cloth Suits, wool lined, at \$12.50 per suit.

Men's and Children's Boots and Shoes, at \$1.50 per pair.

Other with 1,500 other styles, two numbers to a dozen.

proposition we would say to the people of Rock County, that this is a rare opportunity to purchase goods at prices far below that of New York and the East. We would our entire stock at Aberdeen from Importers and Manufacturers, at from

**10 TO 25 PER CENT. LESS**

any goods sold by them this season, all for us and will be sold without regard to price, in order to get the money to the Spring of the year.

**MC KEY & BRO.**

Chicago Cheap Goods Store, East Side Main St., Sign of the Golden Shield, Jacksonville, W.

**PASSAGE CERTIFICATES**

for Gold, Silver and Foreign Exchange, at price

**AT**

**MC KEY & BRO'S.**

are bound to close out our Winter Stock, at what sacrifice. All our

**BEST DELAINES**

made, quality this day make New York. Indeed at 42 1/2 cents. All our

**LAID POPLINS**

made last week at \$1.50, we will put down to \$1.00, and in the case at \$2.00. All our

**EXPRESS CLOTHS,**

in all shades \$1.50. All our

**EXTRA LAID BRESS GOODS**

in all shades \$1.50. All our

**Cloaks Reduced 40 Per Ct.**

dozen Shaking Caps at New York not cost. From 10 cents less than cost. Good Madder Prints at 50 cts. per yard, sold last week at 50 cts. 50 cts. each, (including tax, same as now) at 25 cts. per yard.

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are bound to close out our Winter Stock, at what

**Musical Instruments.**

**RINCE & CO.'S**  
IMPROVED  
**MELLODEONS.**  
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.  
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.  
Employing 200 Men, and finishing 80 Instruments per week.  
Manufactory cor. Niagara & Maryland Sts.,  
**BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
WHOLESALE DEPOT:  
No Street, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Glee?  
WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
New York Boston, Mass. Cincinnati St. Louis, Mo. Philadelphia Baltim. Mich New Orleans Toronto, C.W.  
J. B. DACON, J. T. MAY & Co., COLBURN, EDEL & WEBER, HOFFMAN, U.S.A., WHELFLEIN, S. SCHUMACHER  
Persons unacquainted with the Mello-deon and its history will bear in mind that we are the possessors and sole manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of these instruments in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold  
**THIRTY THOUSAND!**  
Our instruments are now in use mostly in the East, West India and Canada, also in Europe Asia Africa Australia and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held. At all inductions in which they have invariably been  
**AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!**  
We were exhibiting in competition with others. We received the pleasure in forwarding by mail our own copies of our illustrated catalogue, in which every feature of our manufactured, is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.  
Agents for our manufacture, either side of the Atlantic, in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should be procured very before the expiration of five years from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and bound to make the same free of charge, provided it has not been damaged by accident or design.  
**CAUTION.**  
Daily see advertisements of some new cheap instruments with strange names purporting to be superior to Pianos and School Organs. A new exterior and interior will necessarily attract attention, but the public bear in mind that *all those instruments*, now manufactured in the United States and Canada, are as *none other can be made without infringing upon patents* of persons connected with us.  
Agents for the sale of our Mellodeons can be found at the principal towns of the United States and Canada—where offered.  
**GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,**  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
or  
**GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,**  
43 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
For sale in Jacksonville, J. L. DARLING, Agent.  
**ENGRAVING!**  
**WILSON'S MUSIC STORE,**  
located to the store opposite Myers Block, two doors off the Post office, where there may be found a complete assortment of  
**Pianos, Melodians and American ORGANS!**  
Also all the latest popular publications of SHEET MUSIC.  
Having a very great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep a large assortment of Musical Merchandise and Instructional Books.  
**COTTSHALK ON KNAE.**  
(Translated from the French.)  
After having played on the Piano of *Nours*. Knabe it is impossible not to bear testimony to their excellence for their qualities. The tone is powerful, clear at harshness, and the upper notes sweet, clear, harmoniously mellow, (crystaline), and I do not fail to express in regard to disposition, but the public satisfaction, and to declare that they are equal superior to the best manufactured in Europe or America.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. D. Wilson, Janville, Wis.  
**Clothing.**  
**BEST RECEIVED AT THE**  
**Young America**  
**CLOTHING HOUSE!!**  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
COATINGS, BROUDES/LOTHS!  
Classimates & Vestings!  
Which I will make up to order  
**5 PER CENT.**  
LOWER than they can be bought at any other House.  
I also call your attention to my stock of  
**HAND MADE CLOTHING!**  
AND  
Furnishing Goods.  
Enabled to offer my customers who wish to select superior article, as regards quality and style, garments which I believe cannot be equaled by any in the State. Any one in want of  
**CLOTHING!**  
should secure the advantage I thus offer, by visiting a new-comer to town. Come and see and examine my goods and prices at the  
**Young America Clothing House.**  
M. HARSH,  
18th St., 1864.  
dewick-520  
**DRESSMAKING.—Miss A. M.**  
Hart would announce to the ladies of Janville that she has taken room at Mr. Brown's on Main street, a few doors below the Abolition office, where she is prepared to do Dress and Trimming in a manner that cannot fail to please her customers. Mrs. E. G. Zittel's new and superior set of cutting dresses and instructions of the same. A trial is solicited. A new set of all of all the latest Paris designs, in Dresses, Waists, Sleeves, Aprons, &c., just received.  
**EXPRESS.—PASSENGER**  
Carriage for Detroit, Montreal, Quebec, Burlington, Chicago, on the Ontario and Chicago Union Railroad, leave Janville by this route at 8 o'clock a.m. Return for Janville with trains for all said points. Leave for Janville at 2 p.m. on the arrival from Chicago.  
J. E. POWERS, Proprietor,  
Ontario, Misses and Myron Powers,  
Janville, May 19th, 1862.  
myldoff.  
**ORIFANT.—Garrison & Andrews**  
recently opened a Packing Room near the corner of Lawrence and Jackson streets near Palmer's shoe manufactory, to prepare Park for the purchase of goods and trying Land. Any persons who are owners of Land, will do well to give us a visit.



STREET AND SIDEWALK TAX

**NOTE**—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following names of owners of all the lots, parts of lots, lands, pieces or parcels of land herein described, for the amount of interest, cost and charges that is due each lot, part of lot, land, piece or parcel of land herein described respectively, for the Street Side-walk Improvement Taxes, Interest and charges for the year 1894, a Judgment has been entered by the Circuit Court of such lots, parts of lots, lands, pieces or parcels of land, having been rendered by the Circuit Court of this county on the seventh day of December, A. D.

held, in the city of Jonesville, on **Tuesday**  
**1st day of January, A. D. 1885**  
 the same will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m., of  
 the mentioned day and continue until all of said  
 lots, lands, places or parcels of land are  
 sold respectively.  
**S. FOORD, Jr.,**  
 City Treasurer.  
 1 Treasurer's Office, City of Jonesville, January  
 1885. Jan10G:3e612

" 1, " 10, " " "  
 " 2, " 15, " " "  
 " 3, " 10, " " "  
 If, n w q lot 25 Mitchell's addition.  
 n, n q lot 25 " "  
 n e q lot 25 " "  
 lot 9 in May's addition.  
 lot 10 " "  
 Dodge & Co., lot 1 block 37 original plat James

**SQUIT COURT for ROCK**  
**COUNTY.**—James Thomson, plaintiff, against  
 Ely and others, defendants.  
 Insurance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-  
 sale entered in the above action on the  
 of September, 1864, the undersigned, a refu-  
 sially, appointed for such purpose, will sell at

**FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT,**

terminating at the southwest corner of said lot four, thence along the line between said lot four (4), and lot number five (5), in said block thirty-eight (38), to the section line between number twenty-five (25), and thirty-five (35), number three (3), of range twelve (12), east one-half section, in all four (4) rods to a stake on said number twenty-five (25), thence at right angles rods and thirteen (13) links, to a stake on the of Fulton fifth - at bearing northerly from

at in said Village of Janesville, thence setting the west line of said highway four rods and to a stake, thence westerly parallel with the line of the said highway nine rods and seventy-five feet to the place of beginning. The proceeds herein described is intended to include all of lot number (4), aforesaid, and so much land on section twenty-five (25), as will make a lot in size the full lots in block thirty-eight (38) aforesaid, also all those certain two other lots or parcels of land, to-wit:

and known and distinguished in 1818 number  
and number two (2), in Pixley and Shaw's ad-  
the village of Janesville, according to the re-  
at of said addition. All the property herein  
scribed being within the city of Janesville.  
January 10th, 1865.

FRANK S. LAWRENCE,  
Referee, &c.

**SUPREME COURT ROCK COUNTY.**

—William W. Shepard, against David H. Bab-  
 H. H. Bailey and Mary Bailey.  
 of a judgment of sale and foreclosure of  
 its Court for the county of Rock. made on the  
 of December, 1884, in favor of the above nam-  
 ed, and against the above named defendants,  
 as the law directs, at public auction, to the  
 bidder, on  
**THE 4th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885,**

land in the northwest corner of said lot, on the northwest corner of the first National Bank of Janesville lot, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, all the pieces or parcels of land described in said plat as the south half of the north west quarter, south west quarter of the north east quarter of number 19, in township number 2 north of range number 13 east, situate in Hook county aforesaid, accepting and reserving 43 acres of land, of which, off the north part of the above described

**SUIT COURT, ROCK COUN-**  
Joseph E. Abbot, against Cyrus D. Davis  
and Davis his wife, Elizabeth A. More, widow  
S. More, deceased; Ephraim Martin, and

er, executors of the last will and testament  
More deceased, Thomas A. Sayles and Uri  
Court of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of  
Court for the county of Rock, made on the  
of December, A. D. 1881, in favor of the above  
lotful and against the above named defend-  
lotful offer for sale and sell at public auction, to  
at bidder, on  
United STATES HEREMERTY 1886

block in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk of the Hyatt House block, in the city of Wisconsin, all of the following places of libel in said judgment as late ninety-seven and ninety-nine (99), in Smith, Bailey and Stone's to Janesville, Wisconsin, also lot seventy-four. A. J. Velt's survey of Mineral Point, Wisconsin and such part thereof, as shall be sufficient the amount due to the plaintiff in said judgment.

SHERRIFF of Rock Co., Wla.  
 Jan 30 do ew 6w 457  
 SHERIFF OF ROCK COUNTY, WIS.  
 JOHN SHAFER against CHARLES H. LAWRENCE.  
 Order of execution issued out of the Circuit  
 Court of Rock County, on the judgment rendered by  
 the above entitled action, I have levied  
 and shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction

On the 13th DAY of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1865,  
at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, all of the interest of said  
in those certain pieces or parcels of land sit-  
ing in the county of Rock, in the State of  
described as follows, to wit: The north  
south-east quarter of section No. one (1), in  
No. one (1), north range No. twelve (12),

No. 174 (3), in section No. two (2), town No. one (1), range No. twelve (12), east: Also the  
 the part of lot one (1), section No. twenty-six  
 township No. two (2), north of range No. twelve  
 meaning to include all of the interest of said  
 in said lot No. one (1). Dated Dec. 31st,  
 R. T. FEMBER.  
 Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.

for Rock County.—Snuford A. Hudson ad-  
vocate of the estate of Charles Stevens, deceased,  
against Alexander T. Gray, Ann Augusta  
Emard Schureman, Jacob Schureman, Abra-  
ham, Leonard B. Nottingham, Leroy Oldham,  
J. K. William Bowd, David L. Baker, Edward  
Edward W. Nottingham, Lewis J. Claude,  
Edly and Louis C. Hyde, defendants.

**Summons.**

of Wisconsin to each and all the above

herby summoned and required to answer  
int of the plaintiff in this action, which was  
office of the clerk of this Court, at the city  
dile, in said county, on the 30th day of De-  
44, a copy of which is herewith served upon  
erte a copy of your answer on us, at our of-  
city of Janesville, Wisconsin, within twenty  
the service hereof, exclusive of the day of  
c. And if you fail to answer the said com-

the true person, the said plaintiff will  
be Court for the relief demanded in the com-  
peted Dec. 30th, 1884. H. K. WILTON,  
[jun11doo7w6529] PRF. Att'y.

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**CITY COURT OF ROCK COUN.**  
In the matter of the estate of Samuel W.  
ceased.  
and filing an instrument in writing, pur-

the last will and testament of said deceased, the city of Juncosville in said county, and the accompanying petition of Louisa C. Spencer widow of said deceased, representing that the said deceased died on the 31st day of December, 1864, leaving no issue, in which she is appointed the executrix, and praying that the same may be proved, and further be heard before this Court, at the Judge thereof, in the city of Juncosville, on the 1st Monday of February next at

And it is further ordered that public notice be given to all persons interested, by a copy of this order once each week for successively prior to said day of hearing. Knoxville Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper, published at said city. Dated January 14th by the Court. AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

and filing the petition of Sarah M. Ames of said deceased, representing that he late of Jamestown in said county, died intestate day of October, 1864, leaving property in and praying that she may be appointed trustee of the estate of said deceased, it is ordered that the petition be heard before this Court, at said place, on the 27th day of October, 1865.

ry, on the 1st Monday of February next, at 10 A. M. And it is further ordered, that no petition and hearing be given by publication of this order for three successive weeks, each week, prior to said hearing, in the Jackson Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said city. Dated January 6th, 1865.

AMOS P. PRICHARD,  
County Judge.

**E. OF WISCONSIN, ROCK**  
**NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given that a public auction to the highest bidder, at and upon the premises of the Novelty Works, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, on the 7th day of February, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one-half day, for my charges for work done and materials in repairing the same at the request of the Milwaukee & Rock Island R.R. Co., amounting to the sum of eighteen dollars and no cents, will be sold to the highest bidder.

each case made and provided. Dated Jan-  
ry 13th, 1865. JOHN J. EDWARDS.  
Zw.

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AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF  
REUT. GEN. SCOTT,  
BY JAMES A. HARRISON



















